# Paid Child Care Use and U.S. Economic Growth

## **Factors that drive** Paid Child Care use

## **Economic and Demographic Factors**



**Labor force attachment** particularly for mothers



Household income paid care rises as income rises



**Educational attainment** paid care rises with more education

### **Child Care Market Factors**



Child care costs as a share of income



Federal and state subsidies and offsets (such as tax credits) as a share of income



Availability of publicly provided care (primarily public preschool)

For details on the economic growth model used in the analysis, see CED's full report, "The Economic Role of Paid Child Care Usage in the U.S. - A Report Series, Part 3: Economic Modeling Over Time".

# **Key Findings**

#### In the short run

Changes in Paid Child Care are associated with



- Labor force participation
  - overall (male & female)
  - of mothers
  - of mothers of children under 5
- Actual hiring (rather than increased job search)
- Increased income

#### In the long run

Use of Paid Child Care across states is related to

- Maternal labor force participation

  - Education



Use of Paid Child Care for children of all ages (use for younger children is higher) is related to

Maternal labor force participation

# A Long-Run Economic Growth Model

explains expected change in real personal income per capita using 4 growth factors:

Labor force participation rates

Education levels

Capital investment Traded activity

#### Effects of a 1% increase in labor force participation by women, ages 18-54

All women

**Mothers** 

children

with

0 - 14

Added labor force participants

569,100 Women

210,700 mothers of children 14 and younger

Mothers 44,900 with all mothers with children all children under 5 under 5

Increase in total real personal income

\$72.8 billion

26.9 billion for mothers of children 14

and younger

5.7 billion for mothers with all children under 5

Added children in paid child care

126,200

121,800

47,900 increase in children under age 5 in paid child care

increase

0-14 in

paid care

in children

# Economic opportunities and growth are needed for a strong future

#### Factors in the Impact on the Labor Force of Mothers, ages 18-54



Single moms are in the labor force at a higher rate than married moms.

Two-thirds of moms are married.

For moms with kids of any age, the biggest impact is likely from married mothers.

A large impact is possible from moms with kids 0-14 because it is a sizeable group.

#### Education

Among all working moms, the share of:



those with a BA has steadily increased

those with some college/ an AA has staved about the same

with less than a **BA** has steadily declined.

all others

